FROM WASHINGTON.

STRECH OF SAULSBURY, IN THE SENATE, UPON SLAVERY AND SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1860. Happening to look into the Senate Chamber today. I was forcibly struck with the remark of Richard Cobden, concerning the Republican and Democratic parties. The eminent Corn-Law repealer said: "You Republicans lack pluck. You atter the noblest sentiments, accompanied with " the most deprecatory apologies, while the Dem-"ocrats proclaim atrocious doctrines with the boldest effrontery. You need more pluck."

There is too much truth in this criticism. had an exhibition of one phase of it in the Se te-day. Mr. Saulsbury, one of the Senators from Delaware, addressed that body upon the subject of Slavery generally, the question on the tapis bein Mr. Jeff. Davis's Caucus resolutions, with innurable amendments, from varied sources, Northern

and Southern. This Mr. Saulsbury seems to be about an averag specimen of that sort of lawyer who might try a horse case at nisi prize with tolerable tact, or argue a plain proposition at banco with moderate ability re was nothing in the style of his essay (he rend from a mass of foolscap) to mitigate or commend the undisguised barbarism of its doctrines upon the subject of the rights of man, and the powers and duties of governments in relation thereto. It was commonplace in manner and diabolical in matter. Jejune and superficial as a specimen of rhetoric and logic, hardly reaching the level of a "composition" of Sophemore in a Southern College, its only salient features were the inheres t iniquity of its principles, which would better befit an Algerine corsair on his bloody deck, wielding a dripping cuttass over the beads of cringing captives, than an American Sena-ter on the floor of Congress addressing the repre-

sentatives of free States.

I would not do Mr. Saulsbury injustice. The peech he delivered to-day (if it be not a misnome the delivery of a speech) was no worse in tone, nor half as forcible in style, as a score of other Senate and House speeches this session. Indeed, by the side of Mr. Davis's semi-civilized sentiments, clad in the daintiest rhetoric, and Toombs's volcanic atterances, plethoric with passion and replete with thought, and Curry's calm and gentlemanly statements of the most repulsive and fiendish doctrines, the platitudes of Saulsbury dwarfed and dwindled into rather diminutive proportions. Still, the dia-bolism was there, only the garb it wore was rather Mr. Saulsbury devoted a portion of his perform-

ance to a running commentary upon Gov. Seward's career on the Slavery question, commencing with is celebrated (should I not rather say, immortal) correspondence with the Virginia Governors, twenty cars and more ago, and coming down, step by sep, to his recent speech in the Senate. He read and criticised, as severely as he knew how, extracts from those letters to the Virginia Execu ives, which will live long after all the Saulsburys are forgotten, and his Cleveland speech, and from his "irre-pressible' production at Rochester, and so on to the end. While commenting upon the Cleveland speech, and after asserting that it was the germ of the forsy at Harper's Ferry, he coupled Brown and Seward together, and in tones of hissing-hot sarcasm, proclaimed that, as in their lives they were united in doctrines and purposes, so in their deaths they ought not to have been di-If this broad statement that Seward ought to have perished on the scaffold with Prown, was intended as a witticism, it would have been a failare and out of place on the stump, in the midst of an unpremeditated harangue, to an excited mob, n the heat of a p litical canvass. But, being liberately committed to paper, and calmly read in the face of the Senate, without the slightest provocation, and in the absence of Gov. Seward, it fitted to serve bacchanalians in a vulgar tap-room than to address gentlemen in the Chamber of the United States Senate.
Saulabury had but few auditors—some dozen or

cen. Joe Lane sat immediately at his right hand Joe, being naturally a low fellow, chuckled at the idea of hanging Seward. Hunter lounged listlessly a few chairs away. Being a candidate for Charleston, he felt bound to pay a seeming attention to even so excruciating a bore as Saulsbury. Douglas kept bobbing in and out of the cloak room, as if pervously anxious lest Saulsbury take him in hand after he had done with Seward. Fessenden and Wade sat at a distance, eyeing the speaker with portentous scowls. They were the only Republicans who were paying any heed to what he

What an indubitable proof of the degeneracy of the times, that a man of such meager parts, of such low instincts, of such base principles, should represent a State in the Senate which could once boast a James A. Bayard, a Louis McLane, and a John M. Clayton! The interests and the honor of Dela ware all clamor for her deliverance from the system of Slavery, and such politicians as Saulsbury And yet, she permits herself to be crushed at hon by the one, and disgraced abroad by the other.

MILLSON, PRYOR AND POLYGAMY IN THE HOUSE-ETHERIDGE AMONG THE PATRIARCHS.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1860. Millson, Pryor and Polygamy had possession of the House to-day. The pending question was the passage of the bill abolishing Brigham Young's pecabar domestic institution in the Territory of Utah Metaphysical Mr. Millson of the Norfolk district, in an elaborate argument, full of impalpable subtilties, and pert Mr. Pryor of the Petersburg dis trict, in a dashing declamation, replete with glittering inanities, undertook to show that Congress might intervene to prohibit and abolish polygamy in a Federal Territory, though it could not intervene to de precisely the same thing in regard to an-other patriarchal institution, to wit, its twin relic of barbarism, chattel Slavery. In a word, Millson and Pryor tried to prove that while Congress might, under the Constitution, inhibit Brigham Young, the Mormon from having more than one white wife, it could not constitutionally deny to Brigham Young, the slaveholder, the luxury of a dozen negro concubined In support of his position, Millson quoted numerous precedents to show that Congress had again and again intervened to prevent and abolish all sorts of practices in the National Territories, seeming utterly to have forgotten that an equal number of practices in the National Territories, seeming utterly to have forgotten that an equal number of precedents may be cited to prove that Congress, in repeated instances, from 1789 down to 1850, had, by express enactments, prohibited the existence of Blavery in the Territories, and that if precedents established the proposition for which he contended, they are equally potent to maint in the corner-stone doctrine of the Republican party.

Millson having discharged his guns, and Pryo

Millson having discharged his guns, and Pryo let off his rockets, Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee tool the floor, and speedily set the guos to kicking back upon Milson, while he brought the sticks down in a shower upon the head of Pryor, Etheridge is one of the most provoking speakers in the House. Goodsatured, self-possessed, always on the alert, never off his guard, raey, rapid, sarcastic, witty, he is capable of flaying an opponent with as gentle a hand as any man on either side of the chamber. In pungency, in bitterness, in clearness of statement, and wigor of argument, he does not reach—probably he does not sanire to—the loftier plane where the does not aspire to—the loftier plane where stands Mr. Winter Davis, and a few others of his texture and type. But, for an off hand, extemporaneous, or, as Mrs. Sarah Gamp would say, miscellaneous talk, as sort of going in upon the "Common Courts," to use a law phrase—or, to use a low phrase, a thorough squelching of an opponent, he has no superior in the House. In a speech of about an hour to-day, he held up to the general gaze, and pointed out with the most provoking particularity, the inconsistencies, and absurdities, and incongruities of the positions and absurdities, and incongruities of the positions assumed by these Virginia abstractionists, in affirm-ing the power of Congress over the Territories, in one breath, and denying it in the next; in insisting that it was ample to restrain and abolish one spe cies of domestic institution, while impotent in regard to another of a kindred character.

This question of polygamy greatly disturbs the emocracy of all wings. They are at their wit's ds to know how they can, with any show of con-

sistency, abolish the patriarchal institution of polygamy in a Territory, without impliedly affirming their power to treat in like manner the patriarcha

NEW "NATIONAL UNION" PROGRAMME. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 4, 1860.

The appearance of John Bell of Tennessee, in the political circles of Washington, bas been fillewed by rumors, and more or less evitence, of the purpose on the part of the National Union organization centering here, to form a combination on Judge McLean for President, and John Bell for V.ce-President. Mr Bell, it is understood, gives the scheme or programme his approval. It has the concurrence of most of the Southern Opposition members from the South, who should be credited with a sincere hatred of the Bogus Democracy, and an abiding wish at all times to beat it. While they are not Republicans, and never will be, they are thoroughly anti-Loco-Foco, and do not feel inclined at all, in the disruption of parties, find a lodgment in the bosom of their ancient enemy. Herein they differ widely from their Northern brethren, who are ready to unite, on the shortest notice, with the Democrats on Douglas, Hunter, Breckenridge, or almost anybody else. Probably there is more significance (at least so intended) in this proposed combination on Mc-Lean and Bell, than in any movement that has yet been prope sed from that quarter. Senator Bell is the favorite with the Northern wing of the National men. They see, however, that nothing but failure would attend the enterprise of making him simply a third candidate, while the success of the Demo-crats would follow as the result of a decided opposicrats would follow as the result of a decided opposi-tion. They know, also, that there would be but small chance for his indersement or selection at Chicago, while Judge McLean, who, they argae, ought to prove satisfactory at Chicago, though not their choice, would yet receive their cordial support, with Bell for Vice-President. They point to this proposed arrangement as evidence of a sin-cuse wish to unite the Opposition, and as a prac-ticable way to accomplish it. There are those ticable way to accomplish it. There are those among the Nationals who do not see why such a ticket should not be taken at Chicago if the design be to defeat the Democracy. The election in Ten-nessee and Kentucky of a majority of Opposition members of Congress is referred to as proof that, with such a combination, those States might be carried; at all events, it is argued, they could not be considered as any more doubtful than Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, &c., would be with Mr. Sew:rd or any distinctive Republican ticket.

The appearances now are that this combination will be carried to Baltimore, where there is a like-lihood of its being adopted. Should it be, what effect would or should it have on the Chicago Con

The result in Connecticut is viewed here differently, according to the standpoints of men. course the Republicans appreciate highly their cess, while the Democrats are quite as sensible that they have been whipped. Independent of this first feeling of elation and depression, the figures by which the result is mirrored have their philosophical lesson, which no man who means to be safe in his conclusions and action will not entirely disregard. Under the circumstances, the vote cast cannot be considered as extraordinarily large. The Republican gains are principally among the rural population; those of the Democrats principally in the cities and villages. No one will pretend to deny that the absentees will play an important part in deciding for whom the State shall cast its vote for President in November. It therefore becomes important to know who the absentees are, A certain per centage of electors never vote save at Presidential elections. As a general thing, they are away from home on business or pleasure, or they stay at home for causes which are not sufficient in a Presidential contest. In fine, pretty nearly everybody intends to vote for President, and calculations as to business or pleasure are made ac-cordingly. In the case of Connecticut, the Demo-cratic philosophiser claims that a large proportion mercial and manufacturing classes, from the cities and villages; and the inference is drawn that, those classes and districts are the locality of Democratic strength, the presence in November of the absentees now will swell the Democratic vote; in other words, that those who did not vote on the 2d, but will vote in November, are mostly Democrats; and thus the comforting conclusion is arrived at that Connecticut will be Democratic in November. will be Democratic in November. The National Union men, who, it seems, must play a part in such matters now, have their theory: They say that the Union men in Connecticut did not all vote; that, being mostly Old-Line Whigs, it was a hard thing for them to turn around and support Seymour for Gov. except 885,000 voted for President with express of offices for the last quarter of the contraction of the c offices for the last quarter of a century; that the plea for their votes in behalf of the Democrats in this local election did not take deep root; that the movement was quite too sudden to succeed to any great extent, and that, therefore, there being no ticket in the field they could consistently support, the Union men to a large extent did not vote at all, or voted most likely for Buckingham. The conclusion the Union men draw is, that in November their strength in Connecticut, as in the North general'y, if there is not a union of the Opposition, will e exerted against the Republican candidate, even to the extent of voting plump with the Democrats, in which case, they conclude, the Republicans will not earry Connecticut in November.

Whatever force there is in these speculations and enclusions, Republicans will readily discern. It is hardly possible that a more vigorous opposition can be united against them in November than that which they met, and so gallantly overcame, on the 2d inst. Nevertheless, the Republicans of the country will demand that in Connecticut and elsewhere th run not the risks in the coming struggle which will place the chances on the Democratic side. Considering the stake, should there be any risk run at all

POLYGAMY.

The following is the bill for the punishment and suppression of polygamy, now under consideration in the Honse at Washington:

House at Washington:

A BILL to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annelling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and which sets forth:

Whereas, It is admitted that polygamy is permitted by the municipal regulations of one of the Territories do not the Territories. by the municipal regulations of one of the Territories of this Union, and is sought to be justified on the ground that this abomination in a Caristian country is a religious rite of the inhabitants of said Territory.

and,
Whereas, No principle of self-government or citizen

sovereignty can require or justify the practice of such moral pullution; therefore, Resolved, etc., That if any person or persons being Resolved, etc., That if any person or persons being married, and an inhabitant of any Territory of the United States, or other place, over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, shall intermarry with any person or persons, or closely in the person or persons as cartners, acknowledging conjugal relations, the former husband or wife being alive, he, she or they, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he imprisoned not less than the person of the than two years nor more than five years: provided, than two years nor more than five years: provided, nevertheless, that this section, or anything therein contained shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent himself or herself one from the other, for the space of five years, the one of them not knowing the other to be living with n that time, nor to any person or persons who shall be, at the time of such marriage, divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage.

time, nor to any person or persons who shall be, at the time of such marriage, divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage, by sentence of competent authority, shall have been declared void.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted that the following ordinance of the Provisional Government of the Seate of Deseret, so called, namely, "An ordinance incorporating "the Church of Jeens Christ of Latter-Day Saints," passed Feb. 8, 1841, and adopted, recented and made valid, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, by an act passed Jan 19, 1855, entitled: "An act in relation to the compilation and "revision of the laws and recolutions in force in Utah "Territory, their publication and daribution," and all other acts and parte of acts heretofore passed by the said Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield or countenance pelygamy, be, and the same hereby are disapproved and annulled: Provided, That this act shall be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right to "worship God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts and laws which establish,

BRANCH'S SUBSTITUTE .- Be it enected that the third and fourth sections of the Act, entitled An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah, approved ninth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and

the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that hereafter the Legislative power as defined and limited in said Act, shall be vested in the Governor and thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory to be called the Legislative Council, who shall be appointed bienvislly by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the citizens of the United States residing therein, and without reference to any districts which have in, and with ut reference to any districts which have been heretofore laid off.

SEC. 3. And be it farther enacted, that the first appointments under this Act shall be made on er before the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, on which day, said appointments shall take effect.

FROM ROSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, April 2, 1860. The "Constitutional Union" Convention, which met in this city on Thursday, is said to have been quite a large gathering The Committee on Credentials reported that 212 cities and towns were represented by 844 delegates. But it had no particular political significance. It was apparently made up in about equal proportions of disappointed Whigs and disgraced Know-Nothings. The Convention was organized and the speeches were made by the firstnamed class, while it was evident that the other set had mere to do with getting up the meeting, and will have the largest share in controlling the party. They are represented very largely upon the State Committee, the Chairman and several of the members of which were members of the Hisa Legislature. This fact must be a savory and refreshing one to the fastidious Mr. George S. Hillard, who has joined, though with some reluctance, the

new organization.

The President of the Convention was Mr. Nathaniel Silsbee of Salem It was at first currently reported that this gentleman was the veritable per on who was for so many years a colleague of Mr. Webster, as a member of the United States Senate from this Commonwealth. The fact that this gentleman died some years ago seemed no contradiction to this suggestion, for it was recollected that the bones of ex-Governor Lincoln had been wired to-gether and brought down to preside over the last John Brown invasion. It turned out, however, that this Mr. Silsbee was a son of the old Scoator. And Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, who made the silliest speech at the meeting, is supposed to be a son of the gentleman of the same name, who used to be a dis-tinguished and honored member of the old Federal and Whig parties, and who helped John Quincy Adams uphold the honor of the State, and the right of free discussion, twenty years ago in Con-

The resolutions declare that "the time has come for conservative and patriotic men to unite. The same men have declared the same thing three or four times a year every year since 1855. agree that "the time has come," and they have proceeded as well as they can to unite. But the closer their union becomes, in the Republican organ-ization, which is the only possible one at present, the more do these sticklers for union grumble and protest, and throw obstacles in the way. They succeeded in electing Mr. Buchanan in 1856. Now they admit that Mr. Buebanan has not given peace to the country. Mr. Hillard is very emphatic in condemnation of his Administration. He says he never can and never will be a Democrat. Why, then, is he not something clse? Why does he not admit his error, and retrace his steps? He says in so many words that he does not believe the Republican party has any idea of interfering at all Slavery where it exists; and he adds that if Mr. Seward should be chosen President, "it would be "his aim and purpose to govern the country with "rigorous regard to the rights of every part of it." Instead, however, of joining the Republican party, he urges his friends to do as they did in 1856; and if the result is not the same as in that year, it will be because the people know enough not to follow his advice.

The object of the desired " Union," according to the resolutions of the Convention, is "to put an "end to useless and worse than useless agitation." A very good object; the only questions are, what is uscless agitation, and how is agitation, uscless or larger proportion of the voters will do the same thing. Nobody supposes they are going to be de-terred by Mr. Silsbee's or Mr. Hillard's opinion, that the agitation is uscless. They happen to hold a different opinion of their own, and will act in conformity to it. If this new party should succeed conformity to it. It his new party should succeed in getting a majority, it would make no progress toward a suppression of agitation, for the same irrepressible conflict would continue in its own ranks. Indeed, small as their party now is, it is not agreed upon the true policy to be pursued. Its organ, The Boston Courier, tells The Post that it will be the most efficient and useful ally of the Democratic party, as it was in 1856, but this idea is repudiated with apparent disgust by Mr. Hillard. The Post is naturally disquieted. It would be well enough satisfied if it believed that 885,000 voters could be drawn off, as in 1856, but it has no hopes of this, and it desires that the smaller number should unite boldly and openly with the Democrats, saving the expense and trouble of two organizations having the same general purpose, and more effectually ear-

rying out that purpose.

But it is uscless to try to discuss with the managers of this party the avowed purposes of its organization. For these are not their real purposes. ganization. For these are not their real purposes, I hough it has a nominal connection with the Na-tional organization of which Mr. Crittenden is the head, it is rather a local than a national organiza-tion. It consists, as I said, of Whigs who have been thrown out of power and position by their own inability to discern the signs of the times, and of Know-Nothings of the baser sort who have been disappointed in their political aspirations for similar reasons. The Whigs are egotists, who imagine themselves the only persons fit to hold office in the Commonwealth, and who attribute all the evils of recent legislation, which they are disposed greatly to exaggerate, to a series of accidents by which they have been deprived of office and leadership. When they speak of the better days of the Com-

monwealth, they mean the days when the people were wise enough to vote for them. When they speak of the purer legislation of former times, they mean the legislation they had a hand in shaping. This is all. The Know-Nothings who are with them, on the other hand, are a set of dirty scrubs, who started in their political career with the fun-damental idea that all success in politics is won by chicanery and cheating, and that not to be a knave is not to be a politician. Instead of attributing their failure to the honesty and discernment of the people, they are inclined to think that they have been out-maneuvered by greater ruscals than themselves They go in for revenge, for local successes, and for any cold victuals they can pick up. Unfortunately, there is considerable discontent with the State Government, as I have had occasion heretofore to remark, and this is taken advantage of by these people. Burnham's transactions, the pay ment to Hanscom, the claim of Weston, even the defalcation of Isaac F. Shepard, and the attempt to bribe George A. Shaw, are seized upon as ev dences of Republican incompetency or knavery. of The N. Y. Herald, and tried make capital against the Republicans out of the fall of the Pemberton Mill; but this forbearance is probably due to the knowledge of the fact that the principal owners of that concern were prominent dough-faces after *The Herald's* own heart. It is rather hard to see what Shepard's embezzlement, or his acquittal, has to do with politics. But he was a Republican, something of a politician, and held a military commission under Gov. Banks, and this was enough to identify him with the party. The failure of District-Attorney Cooley to frame indictments strong enough to catch

some who know better, attributed to political reasons, while the fact is that it is due solely to the incompetency of Cooley. He is by no means a man of small ability in his way, and oftentimes argues a case with great force, but he is not a quick man, and is troubled with an unfortunate propensity to try people for offenses that they have not committed, instead of those they have committed. Mr. Shepard confessed that he had written a fictitious name upon a note for the purpose of using it to cover up his de-falcation, and deceive the bank and the Bank Commissioners; so Cooley jumped to the conclusion that he could convict him of forgery, and had his labor for his pains. Shepard is now out of jail, having procured bail. To return: all these events are seized held of to prejudice the people against the State Administration, and are not without effect. I have reason to believe that there is a new secret organization now in operation in many places, and that use was made of it to fill up the late Conventhat use was made of it to hir up the late Contention with delegates. The excitement of the Presidential election, however, will push it one side for the present, if it exists.

Several new delegates have been chosen to the Chicago Convention. The HId District has elected William Claffin of Newton, Chairman of the Republication of the Chicago Libert of Chicago Libert of

lican State Committee, and Edward L. Pierce of Milton. Pierce is for Gov. Chase, and both, I think, are against Seward. The IVth District has chosen Josiah Dut ham and Charles O. Rogers, the proprietor of *The Boston Journal*. They are for Banks. In the Vth District, Samuel Hooper and George W. McLellon are the delegates. The first is for Banks and the second for Seward. John D. Baldwin, of The Worcester Spy, and Amasa Walker of North Prockfield, will represent the IXth Dis-trict. Both are understood to be for Seward. Timothy Winn of Woburn and George Cogswell of Bradford, who represent the VIIth District, are supposed to be for Banks. The Hd, Xth, and XIth Datricts have not yet chosen. The Republican State Convention contained a very large majority of Seward men, and I have no doubt that the Republican voters prefer the New-York Senator; but, by superior management, his opponents have ob-tained more than half the delegation. Gov. Seward's friends must not look for an earnest and enthusiastic support from this State in the Convention, unless his preponderance should be very

decided elsewhere.

The Legislature will adjourn this week. The Governor vetoed the Militia bill, and the vote in the Senate upon passing the bill over his head was: Yeas, 21 (all Republicans); Nays, 11 (6 Republi-cans and five Democrats). In the debate, the following curious citation from the Dred Scott decision

Was made:

"By the laws of New-Hampshire, collected and finally passed in 1913 no one was permitted to be earolled in the militis of the State bet free white chizens; and the same provision is found in a subsequent collection of the laws made in 1845. Nothing cold more strongly mak the entire repudiation of the African race. The nilen is excluded, because, being born in a foreign coustry, he cannot be a member of the community and in he is naturalised. But why are the African race, born in the State, not permitted to share in one or the highest dates of the clizen? The answer is obvious; he is not, by the institutions and laws of the State aumbered among its people. He forms no part of the sovereignty of the State, and is not therefore called out outphold and defens it."

The New-Hampshire law, as cited by Judge Taney, is like our own. It is based upon the United States law of 1792, and gives no evidence whatever of the estimation in which the blacks are It seems rather hard that Gov. Banks and Chief-Justice Shaw should tell us that it is impossible that we should carry out our Anti-Slavery theories by emancipating the negroes from the degradation now imposed on them by our laws, because we must not violate the militia laws of the United States, and the very next day to be confronted with Chief-Justice Taney, and to be told by him that it is a matter purely of State sovereignty, and that our refusal to change our law is evidence that we do not regard the negro as a part of the sov-ereignty of the State. This is indeed being ground between the upper and nether milistones.

PERSONAL

-There may be those who fancy that the slaveholders' mob in Kentucky will succeed in silencing or driving off Cassins M. Clay; but such persons will probably change their opinion on reading the following authentic sneedote: In 1856, just before the commence ment of the Presidential canvass, the Rev. John G. Fee, one of the persons lately banished from the State by the chivalry, was advertised to deliver a lecture on abolition at a certain court-house (whose name we bave forgetten). When the day came a mob assembled and gave Mr. Fee his choice—to leave the place, with-out lecturing, or to be immediately tarred and feathered and he left. When Mr. Clay heard of tais, he went down to the court-house, and gave notice that, on a certain day, two weeks from the date of notice, the Rev. John G. Fee would lecture there on the abolition of Slavery, and that he (Cassins M. Clay) would be there to see that the lecturer was not interrupted. The time came. The men were in the restrum which had been prepared at Mr. Clay's direction. A large assemblage stood below. Clay stepped ont in front, and said: "Mr. Fee is going to lecture on Abolition. I don't altogether agree with him; but I like fair play; and I want him and every other man to have his say. If any man offers to touch him, he'll have to do it over my dead body; and I am going to defend myself to the last." Mr. Fee lectured without interruption. The chivalry knew their man; they knew that Clay was not to be intimidated, and that he was an ugly customer to handle. And they know that

-It is stated that two Manchester gentlemen have offered a prize of £100 and one of £50, for the best Essay on Revivals. The names joined as judges are said to be the Rev. Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Rev. Charles Stovel.

-The Hon. George N. Briggs of Massachusetts has been cordially and unanimously elected Chancellor of Madison University. If he accepts the appointment, Dr. Eaton will retire from the Presidency, that he may devote his whole time to the more congenial duties of his Theological Professorship.

-Mr. J. H. Brown, who supports fifty-two young Baptist theological students at Howard College, in Alabams, at an annual cost of \$13,000, has recently endowed a theological chair in that college by a contribution of \$25,000.

-The widow of the late Rev. Robert Hall died at her residence near Bristol, England, on the 15th ult., at the advanced age of 74.

-Something ought to be done to prevent people from giving vent to their grief in verse when they are bepended the following lines to the announcement of young lady's death in a neighboring city?

A few weeks ago she was to be a bride, But now the grave her levely form doth hide. -The question who was the first white child born in Cincinnati seems likely to harass that city. The other day we published a line to the effect that one Wm. Taylor claimed that honor, in defiance of a woman who had given herself out as the original infant: but now the Sergeant-at-Arms of the City Council puts in an earlier record of his own birth. So, till further notice, William Moodie is the connecting link between the uncleared past and the civilized present.

-A Southern paper, in regretfully stating that the wife of an eminent citizen had met a fatal accident, says she "inadvertently fell from a window." Inasmuch as people usually take especial pains to fall out of windows, the phrase is a happy one.

-On Sunday a small army of pickpockets entered St. Joseph's Cathedral, in Buffalo, and picked a variety of peckets. Four of them were taken into custedy, but one of them escaped, and it is supposed he carried off most of the booty.

-A soldier recently died in Washington Territory under peculiar circumstances. A post-morten examination disclosed the fact that death was caused by poison, in the form of oxalic acid, taken while eating strawberries from metal cans, wherein they generally come inclosed. The poison had formed from the acidity of the fruit coming in contact with the metal.

him and Burnham, is by some greenhorns, and by | his child has just expired, and that he has neither shroud, nor meney to purchase one. The sympathy of the lady overflows, and she sends him away with a pair of sheets at least. On comparing notes, the la dies of a certain section of Montreal came to the conclusion that the bereaved parent must have procured Bn-n and cotton enough to bury or marry a regiment of daughters. The Pilot unkindly calls this a "Yan-

kee" trick. -A description of the precent personal appearance of Mr. John C. Heenan, by a writer in Porter's Spirit of the Times, says that he has lost 20 pounds since he began training. "He is strangely altered in appearance. All the Russian Nobleman is gone, and in its place appears a tone of what I can only describe as grey-hound-bull-dog-ism. His cranium's summit is closely cropped, and would be bristly, but that, when a man's whole system is in condition, his hair is invariably soft and sleek as his skin; soft and sleek as fur of otter or sable. Mrs. Adah Isaacs Menken H. wouldn't know him, if by chance she encountered him during a morning walk upon the plains of Salisbury."

-Madame Colson has been engaged to sing for five weeks at the French Opera at New-Orleans. For this period she has \$3,500 salary, half a full benefit without deduction for expenses, and \$250 for traveling expenses.

-The Viscount Clerc, Aide-de camp of Prince Napoleon, died suddenly the other day. He was formerly a man of such enormous strength that he could lift a horse with two men on the back of the animal.

-One of the best and most daring riders of Galway is Miss Caroline Persee, a relative of our fellow-citizen Dudley Persse, esq. When following the hounds, she leaps the most dangerous fence and the ugliest ditch without flinching. Not long since, she alone was in at the death of the fox, the only two gentlemen, both military officers, who had kept up with her having fallen in a leap over a frightful fence with a ditch on each side of it, the one dislocating his collar-bone, and the other fracturing his thigh.

-The brig J. D. Lincoln, from Matanzas, at Philadelphia 1st inst, reports that, on the night of the 16th ult., in lat 23° 56', long. 81° 56', a man fell overboard from the jibboom, while in the act of taking in sail. Several ropes were hove toward him, which he missed, and as the boat, which was full of gear, would require too much time in lowering, the topsail was immediately hove aback, to give the vessel sternway, but fell short of reaching him. A prisoner from the jail in Trinidad was on board, and offered to jump overboard to reader assistance, which offer was accepted. With a hundred fathems of deep sea-line attached to his person, he succeeded in reaching the drowning man, and both were hauled on board, after being in the water upward of half an hour

-Conjugal affection does not rate high in Columbus, Ohio. One Bowers was so unfortunate as to lose the regard and the society of his young wife-the former being transferred to an earlier lover, the latter bestowed on her friends, to the exclusion of the husband. Naturally indiguant, he sought revenge in the law, and brought an action against the lover and his friend, through whose conspiration such an unhappy result was brought to pass. Two trials were had; in the first, the intelligent twelve returned a verdict for the sum of \$1,000. A new trial was ordered, new evidence put in, and the second verdict was only for \$600. What the mitigating circumstances were, whether the love of the wife was proved to be worth little, or whether it was shown that the husband had not appeared to value it at a high rate while he had it, cannot be stated. The melancholy yet stern fact stands: an Ohio Jury have rettled that \$600 represents the market value of a wife's affection.

-A singular and distressing accident happened on Saturday last, in Troy, to a lad fourteen years of age. He was playing with two calves, one of whom he held by a chain having at its end a sharp hook. The calf became unruly, and in the ensuing struggle the hook was caught in the abdomen of the boy, and he was dragged around the barn-yard in that manner. His injuries were terrible, though his recovery is not impossible.

-Francis Whitten, the father of "Little Ella Burns," has published a statement denying that he ever intended to make money from the exhibition of his child, or that be expected she was to be put before the public as a show. He furthermore says that the women who now has charge of the child is a bad character, and is likely to exert upon the child an evil

-Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Gilbert R. Lyman and his son William of Poughkeepsiethe former a printer and the latter a phonographic reporter. The scn was last heard from at Vicksburg,

-The Rev. Dr. Richards of Litchfield, Conn., (says The Hartford Courant) is about commencing a libel suit against the publishers of The New-York Independent. He says that slander has gone far enough, and

that it is now time for truth to begin.

-The Hon. Charles Francis Adams and the Hon. Josiah Quincy, sen., are the largest tax payers in Quipcy, Mass. The former pays \$1,440, and the latter \$485. As trustee, Mr. Adams pays \$150 additional to the above-named sum.

-Gen. Jefferson Davis is again suffering from inflammation of the eyes. The surgical operation performed on one, last Saturday, it is apprehended, will result in the loss of both.

-Secretary Cobb has appointed Murray Whalon of Pennsylvania, secret agent of the Government on the

Pacific coast, vice J. Ross Browne resigned. -It is asserted, "on high Democratic authority, that Gen. Pierce has declined Mr. Buchanan's invita-

tions to visit the White House.

POLITICAL

-The Republicans of Newburgh bave organized political club for the coming campaign. Its officers are s follows: James W. Taylor, President; Wm. N. Reid, Vice-President; John Corwin, Recording Secre tary; Thomas M. Peck, Corresponding Secretary; Francis Scott, Treasurer.

-Mesers. Lott, Cornelius, and Robert S. Willets. were elected delegates to Syracuse, on Saturday last, from the lat Assembly District, Queens County, Long Island.

-Republican Clubs have been formed in Batavia and Itbaca Of the former, Rufus Robertson is the President; of the latter, A. G. Stone.

-A curious episode of the Connecticut election was witnessed in Hartford. A woman soughs the Republican Committees and earnestly urged that her husband and two or three men of his acquaintance might be brought to the polls and guarded while they veted. They wished to vote with us, but their Irish friends of the Seymour persuasion had swore they should not. Their names were taken, and upon being promised that these men should be looked after as she desired, the enthusiastic politicianess withdrew apparently satisfied.

-A student of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., gives two reasons why the Democratic vote in that town has increased. In the first place, a number of foreigners have been naturalized. In the second, over fifty Republican students, connected with the University, who have heretofore voted, have been disfranchised by the Democratic Board. A Committee has already been appointed to contest the matter.

-The State organization for Nebraska has voted down by 300 majority, the whole vote being about 5,000, for and against. But little interest ap cars to have been taken in the question.

MR. BRYANT'S DISCOURSE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In Mr. Bryant's Discourse on the " Life and Genius of Washington Irving," which you very properly characterise as "a most admirable specimen "of eloquent and just eulogium," I discover a few trivial blemishes, which, like the "dead flies in the apothecary's ointment," are noticeable only because they appear in so exquisite a production. For ince, in speaking of the literature which was familiar

Iving was prowing up, considering that Doderid died in 1751, thirty-two years before Irving was boil will only notice, in addition, Mr. Bryant's adoption the bastard newspaper English in the expression "the quarterly issues of the Edinburgh Review making the word mean "that which is issued,"

THE CASE OF JOHN CRIMMINS.

On Friday last John Crimmins was executed, at the City Prison, for the murder of Dennis McHenry. In spite of very great pressure in behalf of the condemned man, Gov. Morgan refused to commute his sentence or to respite him. For this he has been most violently assailed by such respectable journals as The N. Y. Times, The Evening Post, to say nothing of a tribe of small-fry journals without weight or character. A cispassionate perusal of the facts, not the perversions of the case, will satisfy any unbiased mind that the Governor acted in accordance with the distates of exact and equal justice. We print herewith the most favorable statement of the case warranted by the facts, as forwarded by the District Attorney to the Governor:

as forwarded by the District Attorney to the Governor:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, New YORK, York, March 3, 1869.

His Excellency, Gov. Morgan—Dear Sir: In reply to your requisition for a statement, &c., relative to John Ormins convicted of muder, Feb. 1, 1860, and sentences to be executed on the 5th of the present anoth, I respectfully state;
That the prisoner kept a grocery and hip or store in Pell street, between Mott and Doyer and the deceased formerly lived in the same street, though at the time of his death he resided a unite of two eway. He had been in the habit of victing the prisoner's place more or less frequently, to drink and to play at eards. He was a tailor, addited to crink, and when under the influence of liquor holy and foul-mouthed, though at other times harmless enough. In some of his drunken vanaries he had grossly alandered the prisoner's wite and applied to her names waich are applied to be a name waich are applied. is that the prisoner acted under the spur of past reproaches from his wife for not resenting the imputations of the deceased apon her virtue. I can imagine no ground for elemency, except this can be considered one—a point upon which I do not deal e to express an opinion. The prisoner's wife was undoubtedly his superior; she appears to be a woman of great holdness and determination, while he appears to be rather timid and weak minded. She was in Court when he was sentenced, not though he was moved to tears, she bore the scene with calmiers, exclaiming at the end; 'f heer up, Grimmins, cheer up' trere is plenty of his bath on justice.'' The proof of the facts was conclusive, and the murder was clearly determined and unrelenting. I should add that the Jury recon mended the prisoner to mercy. I believe eleven of them were in favor of a verdict of guilty, out the other, who and manifested unit insidiness to the prose ution walls the first w these was being examined, resisted and did not yield until about 4 in the morning, when the Jury had been out over twelve hours. I have no information whether the recommendation was a concession to him, or was prompted by a sense of its propriety. I have given to your keedency a comprehensive though concless attainent of the facts, and I believe, in the most favorable espect for the prisoner in which they can be presented. In view of the rage to while the prisoner was sparred by past provocations, and uncer the indisence of which I have no doubt he acted. I would have to commend a commutation, but, in view of the increasing tendency to take human life from elight causes, I am not willing to do so. I will add because it may have aided in procaring the vericit that I told the Jury they had no right to exercise mercy, but that that was an attribute of the sovereigning of the State, and was vest d in you. If your Excellency determines not to commute, I would e reestly urge that you respite the prisoner to the 2th of April, the day fixed for the execution of Mordimer Shea, so that the to the 2th of April, the day fixed for the execution of Mordiner Shea, so that the people of this city may be saved from the possibility of two excitements within a month, or rather, I would preter to have them both resplied to an early day in May, at which time the fate of these two ant Felix Sanches will all have been determined, and such of them as are to be executed, on be at the same time. There is a certain degree of unhealthy excitement sitendant upon the performance of this unpleasant, duty, the too frequent repetition of which it is desirable, in my judgment, to avoid. Yours respectfully and truly.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, District Attorney.

NELSON J. WATERBURY, District Attorney.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1860.

His Excellency, Gov. Morroan—Dear Sir.: In my answer to your requisitions in the cases of requisitions for pardons, so great has teen the pressure of business upon me that I have had to send them off without reading them myself. Having occasion to read, a day or two since, my letter in the case of John Climmins. I noticed an apparent though not real inconsistency, in my saying upon one page that I could "imagine no "ground for clemency," except the probability "that the priscent acted under the spur of past representes from his wife," sno upon shother page that, "in view of the rage to which he "was spured by past provocations," and under the influence of which he probably acted, "I would like to recommend a commutation." Ac What I intended to say was that, in my option, the deceased had aland-red the prisoner's wife; that she had represched him with a want of spirit in not resenting the imputations, and pontshing the offender; that the sense of insults and her represences a day and that tonder the influence of that tage he committed the fatal act.

Longat also to state to you that I have been called upon by

these cause sexcited him, at the time of the nomine, to an our size, which was not warranted by anything which then occurred, and that under the influence of that rage he committed the fatal act.

I oright also to state to you that I have been called upon by Mr. Whitiam Harar, a master type-founder of this city, of high standing and undoubted integrity, whom I have known for more than ten years, who informs me that the prisoner worked for him ior many years, beginning when he was quite young, that his coarseter was always excellent; that previous to the marder the prisoner called upon him; stated the imputations made by the deceased upon his wife's virtue; that he, the prisoner, had told him that it these sharges were true they ought to separate, and that she had assured him they were false, and he beckered her; whereupon he saked Mr. Hugar's sinheriy advice as to what he should do, and be, Mr. Hagar, saitherly advice as to what he should do, and be, Mr. Hagar, saitherly advice as to what he should do, and be, Mr. Hagar, saitherly advice as to what he should do, and be the the prisoner was properly exampled as the said of the sa

Yours, respectfully and truly. NELSON J. WATERSURY, District-Attorney.

THE HARPER'S FERRY COMMITTEE .- The Herald correspondent says that an old man, name i Walker, from Vermont, has gone to Washington and called upon the Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Committee, saying that he is in possession of important facts con-nected with the affair, which he wishes to unfold.